Freedom From Want Issue

The Southern PATRIOT

Volume 3 Nashville, Tennessee, November, 1945 No. 11

The South's First Need: A 65-cent Minimum Wage

'Abundance for America'

"The goal of a forty cent minimum was inadequate when established. It has now become obsolete.

"Only through a substantial increase in the American minimum wage can the objectives of the Fair Labor Standards Act be realized, the national purchasing power protected and an economy of full production and abundance preserved and maintained for the American people."

President Harry S. Truman

'That the South May Thrive'

"The average American annual income at the time of Pearl Harbor was $604. In the South it was $314. The average Negro income was considerably lower. No plan to cure the South of its ills will succeed which does not make that differential its first order of business. As long as a large segment of our population is so far down the economic scale, the South will not thrive."

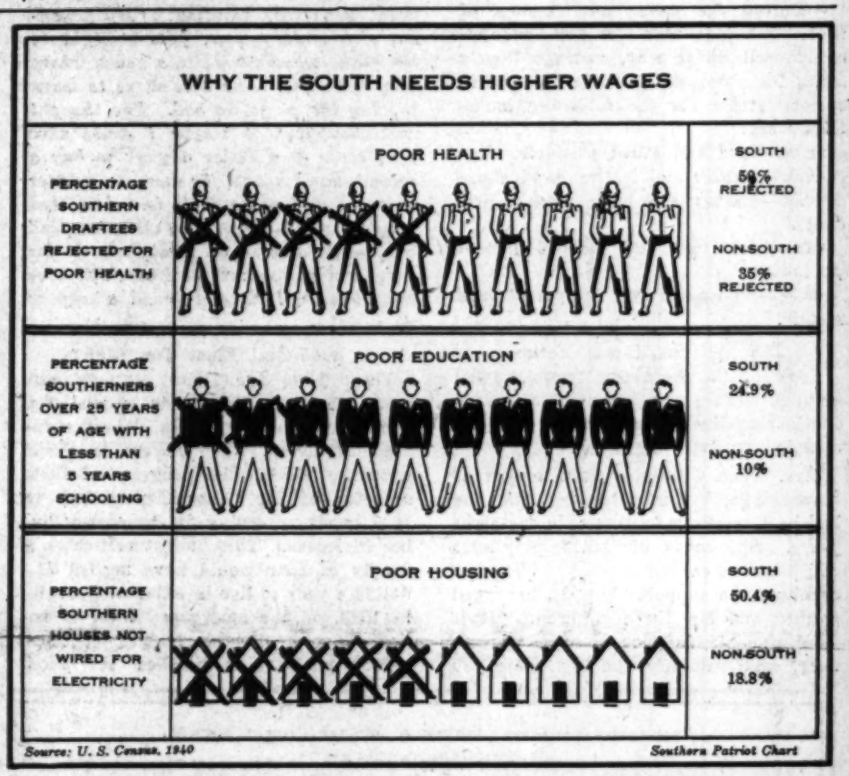
Ellis Arnall
Governor of Georgia

'For Real Democracy'

"A nation employed on substandard wage scale is not fully employed, a nation whose workers are paid so little that they cannot purchase the goods and services they produce is not a fully employed nation. A nation whose people do not earn money to maintain their health and their welfare is not only not fully employed, it is not even democratic, in the sense of democracy as a way of life. . .

"S. 1349 is unquestionably a great stride in the right direction. It is one of the most essential bills before Congress. It must be passed. Then, using it as a base, we can push farther and farther toward final achievement of the goal of universally high living standards in the United States which we are confident our tremendous production capacity can fulfill."

Claude Pepper
U. S. Senator, Florida


WHY THE SOUTH NEEDS HIGHER WAGES
POOR HEALTH
PERCENTAGE SOUTHERN DRAFTEES REJECTED FOR POOR HEALTH
SOUTH 59% REJECTED
NON-SOUTH 35% REJECTED
POOR EDUCATION
PERCENTAGE SOUTHERNERS OVER 25 YEARS OF AGE WITH LESS THAN 5 YEARS SCHOOLING
SOUTH 24.9%
NON-SOUTH 10%
POOR HOUSING
PERCENTAGE SOUTHERN HOUSES NOT WIRED FOR ELECTRICITY
SOUTH 50.4%
NON-SOUTH 18.8%
Source: U. S. Census, 1940
Southern Patriot Chart

Pending before the United States Congress is a Bill, which if passed would be one of the most important steps ever taken to cure the economic ills of the South. This measure, introduced by the South's leading advocate, Senator Claude Pepper, would make it illegal to pay a wage of less than 65c an hour to workers engaged in interstate commerce.

The substandard wages paid to the great majority of Southern workers are the root of our economic evils. Directly they have kept a large proportion of our population poorly fed, poorly clothed and poorly housed. Their secondary effects on the life of our region have been even more disastrous.

They have kept the Southern farmer poor by undermining the market for his products. They have depressed Southern business by restricting the purchasing power which is its life blood. They have distorted the South's economy by discouraging the manufacture of finished goods in our midst. These things mean a general low level of income and property values, which result in shrunken tax revenues and thus keep our educational, health and social security standards shamefully behind the rest of the nation.

Some of the Southern delegation in Congress, led by Senator Ellender of Louisiana, are opposing Senator Pepper's bill. They claim to speak for the South. Actually they speak for interests which profit by the South's misfortune. The Southern people cannot remain silent in the face of this misrepresentation, which threatens to defeat this indispensable measure. They must deluge their Senators and Representatives with messages from both organizations and individuals supporting Senator Pepper's bill.

Do We Need A Higher Wage Floor?

—Textile, timber and tobacco are the three largest industries in the South. Almost half the workers in the textile mills, well over half in the sawmills and tobacco plants, are earning a substandard wage, or less than 65c an hour.

—During the spring and summer of 1943, when industry's war boom was already well under way, average hourly rates for common labor in the southeastern states for the following industries were:

38.9c—food and allied products.

40.0c—leather and leather products.

40.9c—lumber and basic lumber products.

41.0c—furniture and finished lumber products.

60.0c—transportation equipment and metals.

The Need In Human Terms

Some of the Southern workers who testified before the Senate Committee considering the minimum wage bill give meaning to these statistics:

Mrs. Irene Gillespie, pants maker of Martinsville, Virginia, testified that she had been working continuously for eight years. She earns 45 cents per hour which comes to $18 a week. With her earnings she supports herself, her aged mother and her three children. "If it were possible for you to get 65c an hour, what would be the first thing you would take care of?" Mrs. Gillespie was asked. She replied: "I would try to have the children's tonsils removed; next I would try to get them a little more milk".

Ora Green, shirtmaker of Lawrenceburg, Tennessee, testified: *"My youngest girl, she's 9 now, goes straight to the piano when we go to a house where they have one. She does want to learn to play the piano, so bad. I've thought and thought that maybe I could save fifty cents or a dollar a week to buy a second hand piano for her, no matter how old and battered it is. And that maybe I could see my way clear to spend fifty cents a week on music lessons for her. But try as hard as I can, and save and squeeze, I haven't found a way to do it yet. . . .*

Is a 65-Cent Floor Too High?

There have been many expert estimates of what income is needed for maintaining health and a decent standard of living. The lowest is based upon the WPA relief program of 1935, adjusted by the Labor Department to 1943 levels according to the cost-of-living increases. This budget estimates a family of four would have needed $1,641.23 a year to live in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1943, on the emergency level of relief budgets. In this budget, 45c per person per day is allowed for food, $24.25 a month for housing, about $4 a month per person for clothing, etc. Obviously this budget would not provide a decent standard of living.

Yet the proposed 65c minimum wage would not even maintain a family of four at this level, if only one member of the family worked. For 65c an hour, 40 hours a week, 52 weeks a year amounts to $1,352.

The 65c minimum, inadequate though it is, is surely the least we can accept.

The Southern Wage Differential

These studies also show that living costs in the South are as high and higher as those in other parts of the nation. There is no conceivable excuse for the continuation of the wage differential which pays the Southern worker less for exactly the same job as the Northern worker. According to a study of the Bureau of Labor Statistics this differential has increased, rather than decreased, during the war, with Southern wage rates rising 8.0% during the war, compared to a rise of 9.4% in the Midwest and 9.2% in the Middle Atlantic states. Adoption of the 65c minimum would help close the gap.

Typical Southern Pay Envelope

Pay For
Week Ending Apr. 7, 1945

Date Paid Apr. 15, 1945

NAME ROY E. McMURTRY

Foreman ------ Page 33 Line 17

EARNED			
7 Extra for Overtime			2.14
47	@ 61		28.67
			30.81

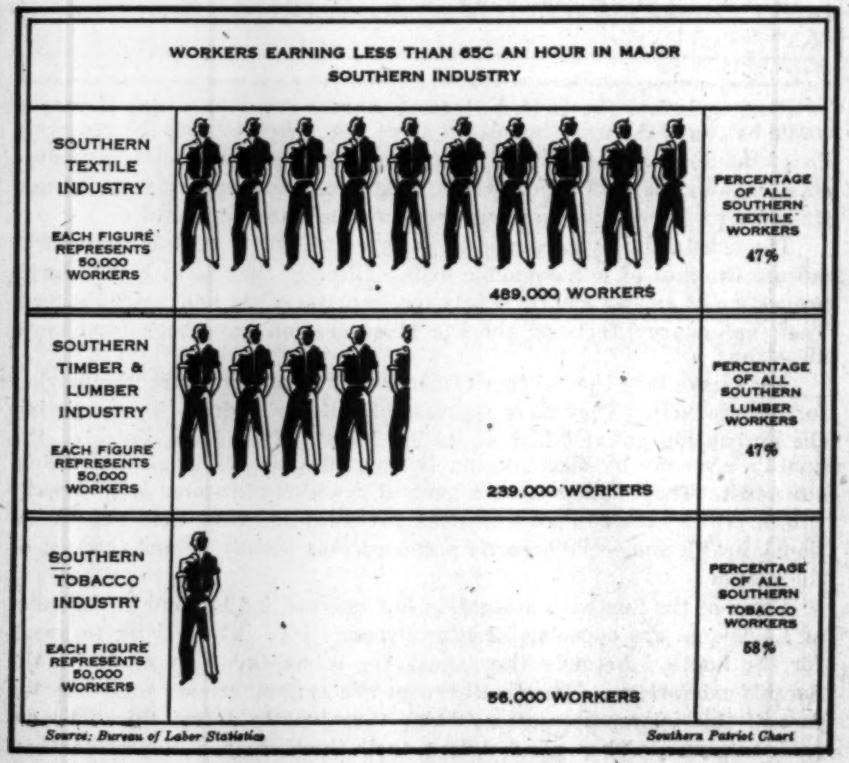
DEDUCTIONS		
F. O. A. B. Tax	.31	
Fed. Inc. Vic. Tax	.50	
Union Dues		
War Bonds		
Rent	8.15	
Medical Fee	1.00	
Insurance	2.00	
Accts. Rec.		
Doctor		
Store Orders	17.05	
Milk	1.80	
Total Deductions		30.81

Balance due

Received Payment in Full

Witness

AMERICAN ZINC COMPANY OF TENNESSEE


WORKERS EARNING LESS THAN 65C AN HOUR IN MAJOR SOUTHERN INDUSTRY
SOUTHERN TEXTILE INDUSTRY
EACH FIGURE REPRESENTS 50,000 WORKERS
489,000 WORKERS
PERCENTAGE OF ALL SOUTHERN TEXTILE WORKERS
47%
SOUTHERN TIMBER & LUMBER INDUSTRY
EACH FIGURE REPRESENTS 50,000 WORKERS
239,000 WORKERS
PERCENTAGE OF ALL SOUTHERN LUMBER WORKERS
47%
SOUTHERN TOBACCO INDUSTRY
EACH FIGURE REPRESENTS 50,000 WORKERS
56,000 WORKERS
PERCENTAGE OF ALL SOUTHERN TOBACCO WORKERS
58%
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
Southern Patriot Chart

65c Minimum Wage: Can Do, Must Do

The 65c minimum wage holds out benefits to every group in the South.

—To the businessman, large and small, it means purchasing power. The larger the pay envelope, the larger the market for the merchant. It means opportunity for new Southern industry to develop to meet the new demands.

—To the farmer, it means a bigger and better market for the food he produces. The chart below indicates that the farmer's income is tied directly to the worker's income. When city wages rise, farm incomes follow rapidly.

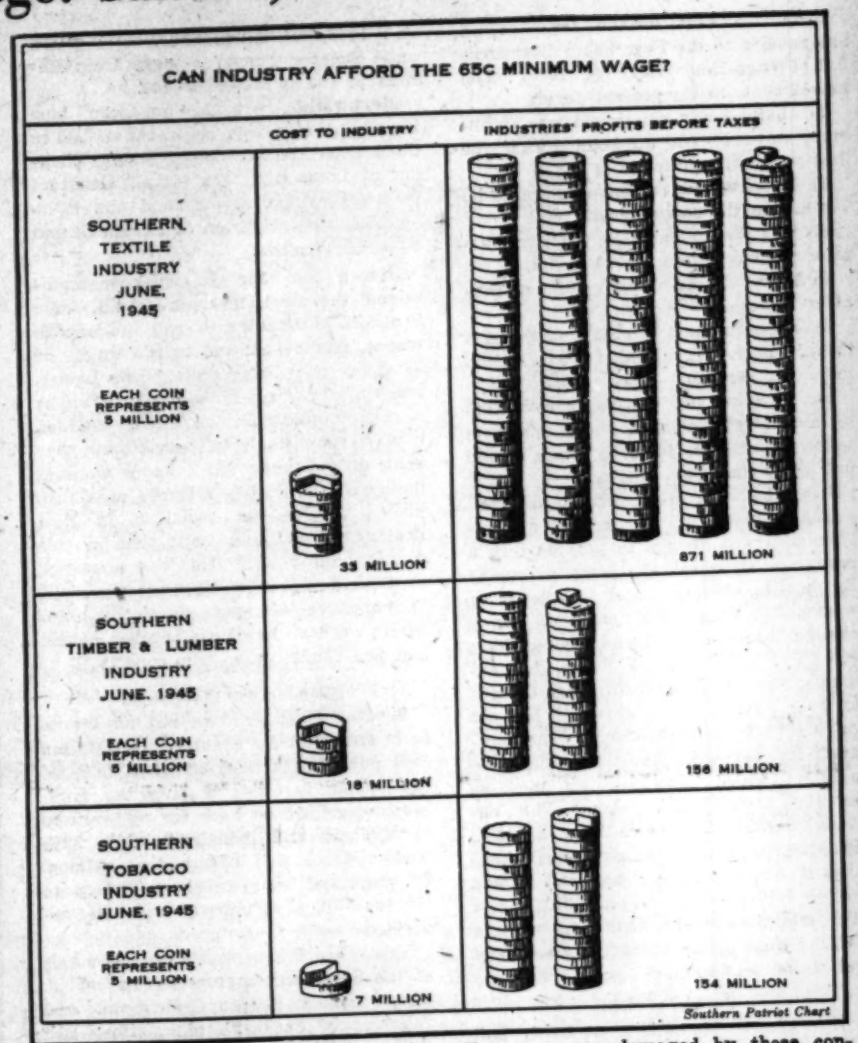
—To the community as a whole, the 65c minimum means more money available for education, hospitals and social services, and less crime and delinquency.

Can Industry Pay?

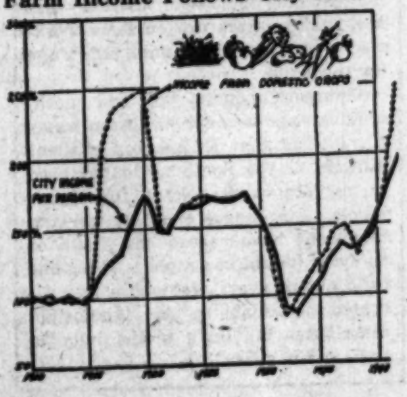
Certain industry spokesmen have protested their inability to pay the proposed increase. These protests recall the dire threats made by Southern industry in the 30s, when the original Wage-Hour Bill was before Congress. Southern industrialists solemnly declared that if the Wage-Hour Bill were passed, their businesses would be ruined and could not possibly survive; that the Wage-Hour Bill would socialize America, and that it would mean the end of free private enterprise.

The chart at right reveals that industry's cries of poverty today are about as substantial as their threats of yesteryear. The swollen profits shown in the textile, timber and tobacco industries are profits before taxes, because it is out of these profits that additional wages would come. But profits after taxes have also been huge. For American industry as a whole, in 1943, corporate profits after taxes amounted to $8,963,000,000, which was 119% over 1939.

In addition to these obvious profits, there are hidden gains. Industry has accumulated immense reserves during the war, too great for investment. It has expanded plant facilities. It is guaranteed continuous profits by rebates of excess profits taxes paid during the war. Furthermore, industry will save a large portion of its labor costs through the virtual elimination of overtime.



Farm Income Follows City Income



Industry has misinformed the public on the cost of paying the 65c minimum. The Bill would raise the national wage bill only 2%. In the tobacco industry, for example, in 1939, wages amounted to 69 million dollars to produce a product valued at over 1,320 million dollars.

Benefits to Industry

Industrialists are not unanimous in opposing the 65c minimum.

Patrick McDonough, owner of the McDonough Steel Company, testified before the Senate, for example, that, "In my business during the 1930s, wages paid by some employers were as low as 20c per hour. There was no check on the avariciousness of the employer. Everyone was damaged by these conditions, most of all the employer."

Another employer, C. C. Castillon of Greenville, Mississippi, told the Oil Mill Superintendents Association, referring to the present Wage-Hour Law, "If that law should be repealed tomorrow, I would go right on carrying out its provisions. . . . By paying people as much as possible, we obtain the services of high-grade craftsmen in the first place and then they are more efficient, dollar for dollar."

Inflationary?

The Senate Subcommittee considering the 65c minimum wage has firmly answered its critics by declaring that the minimum can be established without substantially affecting current profit levels and in most instances within the limits of existing price ceilings. The subcommittee concludes that such a move would not be inflationary.

How the Matter Stands

S-1349 is cast in the form of an amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act (Wage-Hour Act) of 1938. The amendment, in its present form:

1) Establishes an immediate minimum wage of 65c an hour during the first year after passage.

2) Requires the minimum wage to be 70c during the second year.

3) Sets 75c an hour as the minimum after the expiration of two years.

4) Makes the Act effective four months after passage.

5) Broadens the coverage of the Act to include food processing workers and merchant seamen.

6) Provides for the recommendation by the industry committees of minimum wage differentials for jobs which should pay more than 75c an hour.

Bring the Wage-Hour Bill Up-to-Date

The purpose of the original Wage-Hour Bill was defined to provide for "a minimum standard of living necessary for health, efficiency and well-being of workers". Since its passage, many changes have taken place in the nation's economy. The cost of living, for example, has risen so sharply that the 40c an hour goal of the original bill has not in actuality ben achieved. The productivity per man hour has increased greatly, which calls for an increase in the minimum wage. The national income has more than doubled. Proponents of the Amendment maintain that if America with a national income of 69 billion dollars (in 1938) set a 40c minimum wage, America with a 160.5 billion dollar national income can set a 65c minimum.

Status of Bill

The Senate Committee on Labor and Education has completed its hearings on S-1349, but will probably defer action until Senator Pepper returns from Europe in the next few weeks.

Meanwhile, the usual "Southern" bloc is rallying to defeat the measure. Led in Committee hearings by Senator Ellender of Louisiana, they include Senators O'Daniel of Texas, Eastland and Bilbo of Mississippi, Overton of Louisiana and Byrd of Virginia.

During the hearings, Ellender maintained the 65c minimum would force Southern companies to pay outrageous wages, and he pointed to the wages of $3 a day now being paid in the Louisiana sugar fields.. When A. F. Hinrichs of the Department of Labor testified that workers in Scandanavia and New Zealand got more than many workers in the United States, Ellender protested, "Why, they've got socialism in New Zealand. You don't want that in this country, do you?" He was answered by Senator Aiken of Vermont who said, "I hope we will not reach the point where we have to choose between socialism and feudalism in this country."

Ellender vs. the People

Senator Ellender does not appear to be in step with the country. In a Gallup Poll published in August, 1945, 56% of the people favored "making the minimum wage 65c an hour for all workers in business and industry," while 32% were opposed, and 12% had no opinion. Of wage and salary workers, 63% were for the Bill, 25% opposed and 12% undecided.

That should help make up the minds of the Southern Senators yet undecided. They include Senators Maybank and Johnston of South Carolina; Hoey and Bailey of North Carolina; Bankhead and Hill of Alabama; Stewart of Tennessee; George and Russell of Georgia; Connally of Texas; Fulbright of Arkansas; and Barkley of Kentucky.

But even more important in making up their minds will be what they hear from the folks back home.

Canvass of Representatives

In the House of Representatives, the Labor Committee has several minimum wage bills on hand, and the closest to S-1349 is the Hook Bill, HR 3914. Ramspeck of Georgia is chairman of this committee considering the Bill, and other Southern members include Barden of North Carolina, Fisher of Texas and Morrison of Louisiana. Their attitude at this stage is very important, and again depends on the pressure from home.

A canvass of House members on this

(Continued to Page 7.)

STEALING THE FOURTH WHEEL! (By Baer)

—Reprinted from LABOR

Testimony Before the Senate Hearings on the 65c Minimum Wage

Dr. Frank P. Graham

President, University of North Carolina

"This country must adjust its social mechanisms to keep up with scientific mechanisms. Throughout history there has been a lag of 200 or 300 years between scientific advances and social advances. I doubt if the discovery of atomic energy will permit such a lag this time."

Gen. Robert Wood Johnson

Chairman of the Board, Johnson and Johnson

"We have come to a time when we can honestly say, at least in our country, that man does not have the right to employ his fellow man unless he can pay a subsistence wage."

Clark Foreman

President, Southern Conference for Human Welfare

". . . What will Southern industry gain by increasing the wage rate of its workers?

"First of all, it will build purchasing power for its products. Southerners, with their low per capita income constitute the largest undeveloped market in the United States.

"Second, the 65c minimum wage will build greater productivity among Southern workers. Studies of plants in the North and South—where all factors were the same except lower wages in the South—have shown lower productivity in the South. It is no secret that a well-paid, well-fed, contented worker is more efficient than his underpaid, underfed, discontented brother.

"In fact, if we want proof of this statement we can look to Oak Ridge, Tennessee. The Army realized that it needed efficient workers to produce the atomic bomb—it realized that well-paid workers are efficient workers when it set a 65c minimum wage for the plant.

"Southern industry will find another advantage in a 65c minimum wage. It will find that skilled and efficient workers of the South no longer need to migrate to the North for higher wages. Low wages and poor working conditions have robbed the South of many of its ablest people. About one child out of every eight born and educated in Alabama or Mississippi contributes his life's productivity to some other state. . ."

A Program for Abundance . . .

Passage of the 65c minimum wage is only the first step, of course, toward higher living standards in the South. But many other measures are needed to achieve "freedom from want" for our region.

What other attacks can be made on the low living standards of the Southern people?

State Minimum Wage Laws

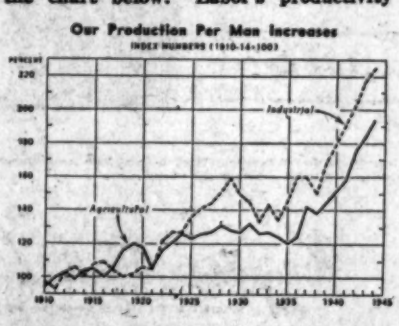
Federal minimum wage legislation affects only those workers engaged in interstate commerce. Minimum wage legislation for the thousands of workers in smaller, intra-state concerns can be won only in the state legislatures. Such legislation is virtually non-existent in the South today.

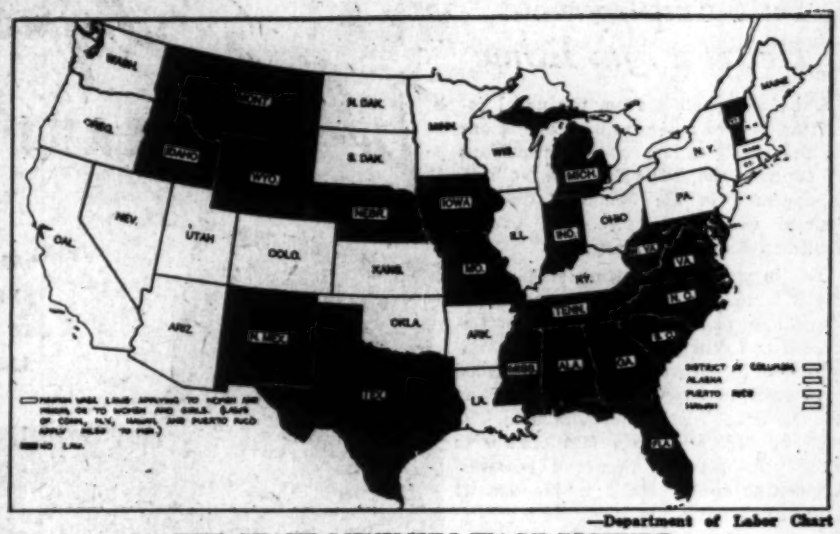
Of the thirteen Southern states, nine have no minimum wage legislation of any kind. Of the four states with laws, two are completely inoperative: Oklahoma because of a court decision, and Louisiana, where no wage orders are now in effect. That leaves two Southern states with minimum wage laws: both apply only to women and minors, do not affect men. And the minima set are so low as to make the laws actually meaningless. In Arkansas, the minimum set is 14c an hour or $1.25 a day for a nine-hour day. In Kentucky, the minimum set is 20c an hour.

Thus action on this front is required in every Southern state.

Wage Increases

The wage increases that labor is asking today would be another important boost to the purchasing power of the South. Since the war, there have been four sizeable wage cuts that, according to the U. S. Department of Commerce, have taken 20 billion dollars out of the national pay envelope. First, the cut in hours of work, with the virtual elimination of overtime pay, cutting millions of workers "take-home" pay as much as 30%; second, mounting unemployment, now in the millions; third, downgrading of workers to lower paid jobs; and fourth, a hidden cut, illustrated in the chart below. Labor's productivity during the war has jumped, so that it now takes only four people to do the work formerly done by five.





—Department of Labor Chart

THE STATE MINIMUM WAGE PICTURE

The nation's purchasing power must be maintained if we are to avoid depression. Labor's fight for higher wages is therefore in the interest of the whole nation, and particularly the South.

Farm Wages

Farm labor too has felt the sharp blow of wage cuts. Cotton pickers pay in the Southern states has been slashed by the imposition of a wage ceiling by the Department of Agriculture, under heavy pressure from the profit-hungry cotton planters. This cut from about $3 or $3.50 a day to about $2 a day meant an approximate loss of $15,000,000 purchasing power in the Delta area alone. This cut must be restored to the cotton pickers if the South is to maintain and extend its wartime gains.

Price Control

Another question of immediate concern is the maintenance of price control and rent ceilings. If government controls are removed, prices will soar, in what would amount to another drastic cut in consumer purchasing power.

Unemployment Compensation

Higher unemployment compensation payments to tide over war workers during reconversion are also needed, not only to meet the urgent human needs of the unemployed workers, but again to prevent a disastrous drop in wartime income levels.

Fair Employment Practices

Fair employment practices legislation is another must in a program for a more prosperous Southern economy. As long as Negro workers, one fourth of the Southern people, are denied jobs and living wages, the wages of all Southerners will be depressed.

Poll Tax Abolition

For Southerners to be able to win these economic gains, they must be able to vote, and exercise their political influence. For that reason, abolition of the poll tax is a necessary step in the direction of better living standards in the South.

Long Range Program

The measures suggested above are all burning current issues. A long-range program is also necessary if we are to succeed in wiping out poverty in the South—with the same basic aim of raising the buying power of the masses of the Southern people to stimulate industry and agriculture.

First and foremost is the development of new industry, owned and operated by Southern capital, industries manufacturing finished products, paying high wages, industries taking full advantage of the South's resources. This will require overall planning of industrial development, and completion of freight rate equality.

Second, the development of a diversified agriculture, encouragement of the family-owned and operated farm, with expanded food products.

ATTENTION!

Additional copies of this issue may be secured at cost: $10 per thousand plus express charges. Mats of the charts are also available.

Chief Enemy of Full Employment Hears From Home

Quite a departure from the usual department store advertisement is the one on the right, calling upon Kentuckians to support the Full Employment Bill. It appeared in the Louisville Courier-Journal in the regular space of the Kaufman-Straus Company.

But in spite of mounting support for the bill, and the increasing need of its immediate passage, the Bill is bottlenecked and strangled in the House Committee on Executive Expenditures, headed by Carter Manasco, Congressman from the Seventh District of Alabama. It may be Mr. Manasco's last chance to wreck the people's program, however. Opposition to his stand in his district is overwhelming.

Turn On the Heat

The entire state legislative delegation from Walker County, biggest county in Manasco's district, joined in supporting the Full Employment Bill, and urging Manasco's committee to report out the original bill. State Representative J. H. Deason, who was barely defeated by Manasco in the 1944 Congressional race, charged that Manasco "is the product of a political machine whose prime allegiance is the Big Mules of Eastern capital."

The Walker County Labor's Non-Partisan League, representing eight to ten thousand organized miners, went on record condemning Manasco's action.

The drive against Manasco in his home district was spearheaded by the Committee for Alabama, Southern Conference for Human Welfare affiliate, which sponsored half-page ads on the Full Employment Bill in the local newspapers.

Manasco's Fairy Tales

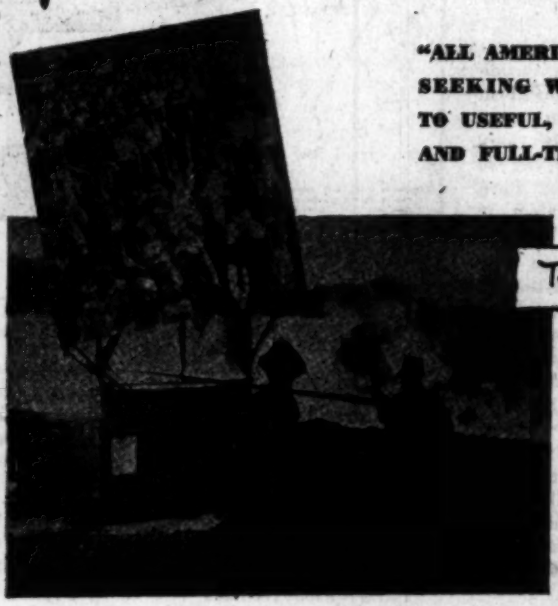
The pressure on Manasco was so great he was forced to issue a public statement making fantastic claims about the Full Employment Bill: that if passed, the government would be unable to pay veterans compensation and pension or redeem bonds; that, if passed, "every jobholder will be frozen in his present job;" that if passed, "it would not be long before everyone would be working for the Federal government;" that if passed, "America loses its freedom."

These arguments were answered by a local newspaper, the Union News, in a front-page editorial calling upon the voters of Walker County to "let Mr. Manasco know you do not approve of his actions."

WHAT *Full Employment* MEANS TO AMERICA!

"ALL AMERICANS, ABLE TO WORK AND SEEKING WORK, HAVE THE RIGHT TO USEFUL, REMUNERATIVE, REGULAR AND FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT."

Full Employment Bill of 1945



Today there is a plan!

. . . a plan that will mean jobs for veterans, war workers, professional men, white collar workers, farmers; men and women of all races, all colors, all religions. In short, jobs for 60,000,000 Americans. A job for YOU! It means that Americans will be able to enjoy more of the good things of life. More education, books, travel, music, recreation! But unemployment is beginning now! Unless something is done NOW, there will be thousands of closed factories, millions of unemployed workers. The postwar world CAN bring bankrupt businesses, foreclosed homes!

read . . .

Remember! That was no plan for full employment after the last war!

Remember those depression years after the last war? Remember the apple-selling, the breadlines, home relief, migrant families? Unemployment from 1930 through 1941 cost 350 billion dollars! And too many millions of American families have paid these terrible costs during the last depression.

- Defeated men with broken spirits!
- Women waiting at home in anguish!
- Children neglected and undernourished!
- Inevitable increases of crime, disease!
- Lengthened breadlines as savings vanish!

What can You do?

The House of Representatives is considering the Full Employment Bill of 1945 now! Write your Congressman and ask for his support! Let's give every American a chance to earn a living!

Kaufman-Straus Co.

DOWNTOWN AVENUE BETWEEN WALNUT AND LIBERTY

Voting Is What Counts

In many Southern states it is already time to begin qualifying to vote in next year's primary elections and in the November 5, 1946, general election. The Southern Patriot presents a state-by-state summary of the requirements:

Alabama

Registration: In person at court house of county of residence from Jan. 24 through Feb. 3 or July 1 through July 8. Registration is permanent.

Poll Tax: $1.50 annually, cumulative to $36.00. Must be paid by Feb. 1 to vote in either primary or general election.

Primary Date: Tuesday, May 7, 1946. Run-off on June 4.

Arkansas

Registration: None

Poll Tax: $1.00 per year. Must be paid between Feb. 21 and Oct. 1. Poll tax receipts for '43 and '44 necessary to vote in primary. Receipts for '44 and '45 necessary to vote in general election.

Primary Date: Tuesday, July 30, 1945. Run-off on Aug. 13.

Florida

Registration: In person every two years in cities of 20,000 or more population. Permanent registration in smaller towns and rural areas. Registration dates vary from county to county; see local announcements.

Poll Tax: None.

Primary Date: Tuesday, May 7, 1946. Run-off on May 28.

Georgia

Registration: In person with county tax collector or tax commissioner in county of residence at least six months prior to election (by May 5). Registration is thereafter permanent so long as a vote is cast at least once every two years.

Poll Tax: ABOLISHED IN FEBRUARY 1945.

Primary Date: Not yet announced.

Kentucky

Registration: Open until June 5.

Poll Tax: None.

Primary Date: Saturday, August 3, 1946.

Louisiana

Registration: In person at least 30 days before election.

Poll Tax: None.

Primary Date: Tuesday, September 10, 1946. Run-off on Oct. 15.

Mississippi

Registration: Must be made in person four months before a general election, with Circuit Clerk of county of residence. Registration is permanent.

Poll Tax: $2.00. Must be paid on or before Feb. 1.

Primary Date: Tuesday, July 2, 1946. Run-off on Aug. 27.

North Carolina

Registration: Must be made in person before the precinct registrar three weeks prior to the election. Registration is permanent.

Poll Tax: None.

Primary Date: Saturday, May 25, 1946. Run-off on June 22.

Oklahoma

Registration: May be made by mail or in person with Secretary of County Election Board. May be done within 30 to 10 days before election. Registration is permanent.

Poll Tax: None.

Primary Date: Tuesday, July 2, 1946. Run-off on July 23.

South Carolina

Registration: In person at county seat on special dates which vary from county to county. Must be at least 30 days prior to the election. Voters registered since Jan. 1, 1938, remain registered until the new registration in 1948.

Poll Tax: $1.00 per year for men 21 to 60 years of age. Must be paid 30 days prior to election.

Primary Date: To be announced.

Tennessee

Registration: In person or by mail before October 18.

Poll Tax: $2.00 to be paid on or before May 24 by any person between the ages of 21 and 50 who desires to vote.

Primary Date: Thursday, August 1, 1946.

Texas

Registration: Payment of poll tax is equivalent to registration.

Poll Tax: $1.75 a year. Must be paid on or before January 31.

Primary Date: Saturday, July 27, 1946. Run-off on Aug. 24.

Virginia

Registration: In person 15 days before primary or 30 days before general election. Registration is permanent.

Poll Tax: $1.50 per year. Cumulative for three years. Must be paid by Feb. 6 to vote.

Primary Date: Tuesday, August 6, 1946.

How the Matter Stands

(Continued From Page 4.)

issue finds 13 Representatives "probably" for the Bill. These are Rains and Patrick of Alabama, Hays of Arkansas, Spense and O'Neal of Kentucky, Folger of North Carolina, Monroney of Oklahoma, Kefauver, Gore and Priest of Tennessee, Patman and Lyndon Johnson of Texas, and Flannagan of Virginia. These men should receive letters of support.

The "possibles" include 35 Southerners, half of whom must be swung to support if HR 3914 is to have a chance. They include:

Sparkman of Alabama; Trimble of Arkansas; Peterson of Florida; Bates, Chapman, Shelf and Clements of Kentucky; Maloney of Louisiana; Bonner, Karr, Cooley, Durham, Clark, Burgin, Erwin, Bulwinkle, and Weaver of North Carolina; Stigler, Boren, Johnson and Wickersham of Oklahoma; Cooper and Davis of Tennessee; Combs, Pickett, Mansfield, Worley, Thomason, Thomas, and Lyle of Texas; and Gary, Daughton and Bland of Virginia. The committee members, Ramspeck and Barden, are also considered "possibles."

The business of letters and telegrams may seem tedious and unrewarding... But the greedy interests are flooding the Halls of Congress with letters and telegrams against the 65c minimum. The people, and especially the Southern people, who have the most at stake, can win out on this issue only if they counteract this propaganda by making their own voice heard in Washington.

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